The office of the National Era is re- ally wrong, the Society is bound to conmoved to the newly-erected "Republican Build- demn-its issues must faithfully embody all ing," corner of Indiana avenue and Second Christian Truth in its application to all Human

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1857.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our friends will please keep a watch for suspended banks, so as to send us rone of their issues if they can help it. Thus far, the New York and New England Banks (excepting those of Providence) continue to pay specie, and the State Banks of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are yet firm. We hope they will remain so. Another thing. The pressure is as severe on publishers of newspapers as on other classes; and we trust our friends will not neglect to renew their subscriptions as they expire, and send us new subscribers whenever they can. We need all the aid in their way they can jority, let them act out their own conscientious and it was very grat fying to see these "circonvictions, and let their opponents act upon cumlocutionists" when round into "rank and

#### " THE REPUBLIC."

THE REPUBLIC is the name of a new Republican paper just commenced in Washington City. It is printed semi-weekly and weekly, and a daily, it is announced, will appear in the beginning of the next Congress. Mr. Weston is the publisher, and it is under the editorial care of himself and Daniel R. Gcodloe, both good writers and advocates of the Republican cause. They hold some opinions, with which we do not concur; but they believe in the main principles of the Republican movement, are anxious for their establishment, and, we hope, will see in time the propriety of taking a form of civilization; and they are engaged in more comprehensive view of the Question of expurgating standard works going into the had denounced as h ving no authority, and Slavery than they have presented in their Pros-

The fact that the paper is printed in the same building as the Era, and by Buell & Blanchard, so long our printers, may lead to the supposition that there is some connection between the two papers. We are sure that the editors of the Republic will be obliged to us, when we man, understand the superiority of free labor made by it is unfair, aing evidently intended mon desire for the triumph of Free Principles. This statement is by no means uncalled for, in whatever goes out from the office of Buell & Literature for Slavery? Blanchard. While they were printing the German paper, edited by Mr. Schmidt, I was repeatedly written to as if I were concerned in it. And the other day, a Southern exchange coolly announced to its readers that the National Era was advertised to be sold out, to satisfy the bail in the case of Chaplin.

# SECULAR AND SACRED LITERATURE - NEU-

Some allusion has been made in the Era to the recent action of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, respecting the publication of tracts on the subject of Slavery. dient, says the Committee, that certain duties sideration a Treatise on the "Duties of Masters," composed of articles previously issued "by brethren of various evangelical denominations of the South." But one of the authors died, n that section, came strong expressions of opinion, "that any publication of our press, bearing upon the topic of Slavery, even though of Southern authorship, and carefully kept within the terms of the resolutions of the Auniversary, could have no other effect than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from co-operation with the Society."

For the purpose, therefore, of preventing schism, of collecting funds from all sections the weightier matters, Truth, Justice, and of the country, and of circulating tracts in both | Mercy ? the Northern and Southern States, among Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders, the Committee resolved to discontinue the publication of the work under consideration, assuming the ground that it is inexpedient to issue anything from the Press of the Society bearing in any way upon the topic of Slavery. Its action will of course be considered by the Society at its next Anniversary, and it is not improbable that

Every organization has the instinct of selfpreservation. It shrinks from whatever may strongest temptation to compromise Truth. The American Tract Society claims to be a beneficent institution of the first rank. "Its accredited issues," it boasts, " contain the siftings of a rich evangelical literature, in our own and in European lands-books on which God's spirit has put his evident and gracious approval." It is desirable to obtain for these the widest possible circulation-to accomplish this, we must have money, and free course in all sections of the country. We are anxious to raise funds from all classes, and to find readers among all. Let us therefore exclude topics which may tend to counteract this two-fold object.

This is prudent, and prudence, although not the highest virtue, is still commendable. The Publishers of New York, who, unwilling to be fied; and the rule generally has been, living proscribed in any section, exclude from their ssues whatever may offend any. But, in this case, it is neither Christian nor heroic. The ing-a panic prevailing-all confidence gone. American Tract Society, as we understand it, commonly received among what are called plied to practical life under all its forms. If we suppose it is disloyal to its constitution. If it omits to oppose any evil, or inculcate any duty, recognised by Christianity, it is false to its trust.

no matter what may be its motive. But, who is to decide with regard to the doctrine, or duty? The majority. If a question is raised as to the fitness of any topic for discussion, the majority must settle it. Suppose that topic be Slavery: it is proposed to prohibit a tract on the duty of teaching slaves to read at last make everybody feel easier and more the Bible for themselves, on the duty of regarding the marriage of slaves as sacred, on the inhumanity of selling children from their parents, and so breaking up by violence the family relation. Such topics must not be discussed in our publications, says one party: if your issues bear upon them, the entire South will withdraw from you; you will be able to make no more collections in that region; Southern People will not only reject those publications. but all the "accredited issues," heretofore acceptable, "the siftings of the rich evangelical literature of our own and other lands "-you

Relations. It cannot ignore the moral char-acter of Slavery, without keeping back a large that the policy that for months past you have part of Christian Truths, and thus proving the furtherance of tt, Free State cause in false to its Constitution and its professions. If those who hold these views believe Slavery to be a moral wrong, and the parent of many moral wrongs, they cannot consent that the Sofalse to its Constitution and its professions. If moral wrongs, they cannot consent that the Society shall keep silence: if the other party does not believe Slavery a moral wrong, and the parent of moral wrongs, it ought to insist either upon the policy of silence, or on the expediency of issuing tracts in its support. There can be no compromise between the two parties, without a sacrifice of conscience on parties, without a sacrifice of conscience on proscribing them (becaue they dared to think one side or the other. Let them first have a for themselves) as "P o Slavery" tools of the full interchange of opinions and arguments on the subject, and, failing to agree, manfully deety. If the friends of Freedom have the macide by vote what views shall control the Socitheirs. How absurd this perpetual effort, to harmonize contradictions! "How can two demned. walk together except they be agreed?" Could you expect two upright and honorable publishers, one of Anti-Slavery, the other of Pro-Slavery views, to form a partnership for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a Naional Literature?

The determination of leading Southern nen is, to have a Southern Literature. They have taken measures to prepare such school books, and to foster such publications, as shall not only not contain a word suggestive of hostility to Slavery, but shall treat it as the best rance of the world's protest against Slavery. ure of Free Society. Should we, who hate op- tion to be held in C tober will be conducted say, to prevent all misunderstanding, there is and free institutions, do less than they-trim, to disable the power of the Free-State men. no connection whatsoever between them, other and compromise, and stifle our noblest thoughts But, as the alternative is to vote, or to submit than that of neighborly courtesy, and a com- and words, lest we forfeit the support of the without a struggle, t'ey have determined to as some people imagine that I have an interest allies, in the new enterprise of establishing a

gate ideas of Freedom in the South, we can action to a fact, still protesting against the maintain them in the North. We hold that asurpation and fraud; hich gave it birth. As Slavery is inconsistent with the spirit of Chris- to disabilities, what else can they expect? tianity, with the progress of the age, with the They must encouter these just so long as their fundamental principles of Republicanism, with opponents have the power. If they wait, inactour Free Institutions. It is not incumbent on live, till the Pro-Slave g Party consent to give publications, or become systematic propagand- matter what the disad antage they labor under. ists, but our Literature of whatever kind they must engage in t e struggle, or lie down should be not only in harmony with them, but like slaves at the feet of their masters. They take its complexion from them. The world's may not succeed this me, but let them try it Literature so far has been inimical to Slavery, again. They will have organized, ascertained At the last Anniversary, it was thought expe- and it is too late in the day for even the Tract | their numbers, learned to confide in each other, Society to neutralize this hostility, and strike it determined how much the real, how much the as well as evils belonging to the relation of dumb before oppression. "The siftings of factitious strength of the enemy, and caused master and slave should be discussed in the pub- rich evangelical literature" may again be sift- an exposure of the fr udulent management by lications of the Society, and confidence was ex- ed so as to get rid of every grain instinct with - which they were defeated. If they are five to pressed that the Executive Committee would so liberty, but men will turn away in disgust from one, as some claim, it two to one, nay, if they manage the matter as to promote the usefulness | the insipid trash, and find in the divine human- have simply a decided majority, firmness and of the Society throughout the country. At the ities of Dickens and Stowe gratification for perseverance will at t st give them the victory. December or January next, and at that time petition? Was Slavery allowed equal advan-

If Christianity is not a friend to Liberty and labor, to his free thought and action; nothing and two others, unwilling that anything from to say in support of the sacredness of the marriage relation, and of the Family Institution; a Northern imprint, interdicted the use of the orthe poor, and against the oppressions of the powerful, by all means let the American Tract Society keep silence upon all these topics, dealing alone with the dogmas of original sin and eternal punishment, preaching against gay aprepresentatives of a voiceless, heartless Christianity: but, if Christ's religion be the opposite of all this, what right has that Society to tithe mint, and rue, and cummin, and evade

The question between Freedom and Slavery, etween Free and Slave Institutions, between Free and Slave Labor, is too momentous, too far reaching in its bearings, too intimately associated with all social, political, ecclesiastical relations in this country, to be ignored or ompromised anywhere. We need not quarrel r fight about it, but let every man be fully persunded in his own mind, and then honestly act out his convictions. Neutrality is unmanlynay, worse-it is treason to great interests. If we are right, the South is fearfully wrong. True friends, will try to maintain neutrality, in other words, to make fair weather with both, and do nothing for the promotion of the great interests of either.

# THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Everybody is talking of the money crisis, and with reason, for everybody is a sufferer, to a greater or less extent. Over trading, Western land and railroad speculations, extravagance, and paper-money expansion, are the principal causes. Money has been taken from the legitmate channels of business, and buried in wild lands and unproductive railroads: Trade has been carried on upon a fictitious basis : Banks policy of the Publishing Committee of the Tract | have issued more bills, and granted more credit, Society is just like that of some of the secular and speculated more, than their means justibeyond our means. So, now there is a crashmerchants failing for millions-banks suspend-The banks generally of Philadelphia, Pittsis organized for the purpose of disseminating, burgh, Baltimore, Wheeling, Washington, and in a cheap way, publications on the doctrines Providence, have suspended: The Western banks, we fear, will be obliged to follow: The "evangelical sects," and on Christianity as ap- New York and New England banks (with the exception of those of Providence) pay all deit studiously ignores any one of those doctrines, mands, and are represented as equal to all emergencies.

This severe pressure will of course pass away, and the country will not ultimately be the loser. Rotten banks will disappear-good banks will learn to be more prudent, at least for some years-wild speculation will be tamed for a time-confidence will gradually be restored-we shall have a better currency, and the vast surplus of products of the country will comfortable.

An exchange remarks:

"Fortunate it is at this time that Western roduce is in demand, both for domestic and oreign consumption. Prices are depressed, but even at present quotations the Western farmers will become rich. If they cannot get one dollar and a half or one dollar and seventy-five cents for their wheat per bushel, they vill be glad to get (and grow rich upon) seven ty-five cents or one dollar per bushel.'

will split the Society, reduce its resources, im- paign paper, we believe, and advocates the and will serve to deter the Administration and nearly altogether." views of those Republicans in Massachusetts | Congress from approvi The reply is obvious. Whatever is mor- who cannot support Mr. Banks for Governor.

#### VOTING I ! KANSAS.

ROSEDAD K. T., Sept. 7, 1857.
To the Editor of the Autional Era: part in the October lection, and make an effort to obtain posse sion of the Territoria Legislature. Many or the most true-hearte Free State men in Ka; sas have all along fa vored this movement- but some of those held the leading string of the party have tried to drive them from the position, by denouncing them as traitors to the cause of Freedom, and Democracy. These leaders" have seemed determined to force the Free State cause into the "Circumlocution ( ffice," but their favorite file" when they found he popular voice deciding in favor of the measures they had con

Many anticipate a w ,rm time at the election but we hope and trust that Gov. Walker wil edeem his pledges to us, and then we doub not that our cause will triumph, and a perma ent peace be inaugur ted in Kansas. Very respectful y, &c.

We must confess ou gratification at the new position taken by the ree State voters of Kan sas. Our only regre is, that they did not adopt it in regard to the Constitutional Convention. It was objected by them in that case that, voting under rul s and regulations prescribed by the spuriou Legislature, they would recognise the authorit of a body which they hands of the young, so as to leave them in igno- that the disabilities in josed on them were such as to secure the po er to their adversaries. This is logical. They act like men in earnest, as It would seem as if the a objections had been reif they believed all they have written of the fail- considered and set asi e. The Territorial elecpression, repudiate the despotic principle, be under rules and regulations prescribed by the lieve in the natural and inalienable rights of spurious Legislature; and the apportionment friends of Slavery? Are we willing, by our vote. Everybody kn ws that they have not silence and connivance, to make ourselves their changed they opinions concerning the illegitiimacy of the so-called Legislature. They still regard it as the offspr ng of usurpation, with-Let them be true to their convictions-let out lawful authority, h it it is a Legislature de. us be true to ours. If we cannot propa- facto, though not of r ght; they conform their us to present these views formally, in all our them a fair field, they will wait forever. No

> mit and protest? No party was over held together by such a po cy. If ado ted, in less than two years there would be no Free State organization in Kat as. Would you fight? Whom? What? N at the Territorial officers, not the Territorial Government, but the United ever were prepared ; or this, you are not now. He who advises such , course, on the supposition that the People of the States who sympa-

Organize, then, and vote. Perfect your or ganization, vote again, and stick to it, till you have wrung power o s of the hands of your oppopents. And yet, we cannot go quite so far as the N. Y. Tribene, which, last summer for us, the people here two years ago had an opponent of the voling policy, now goes all engths in support of i;

"We trust few (Fre State men) will be pelled by their natura repugnance to paying the tax imposed on the n by the Border Ruffian usurpers. Let them say anything, do any thing, to wrest the w spon of legality out of the hands of their opp essors.'

We should say, "let hem pay anything," but not, "let them do any hing." For example: should an unconstitutional oath to support the Fugitive Slave Act be required as a condition to vote, we should say, Let them reject it, and then, erect their own jolls, cast their votes at them, make an accura e record, and then forward to Congress a m morial embodying all the facts. Not even " o wrest the weapon of ritory?" A pertinent question, and well put legality out of the hangs of their oppressors," is it right or necessar; to violate one's concience, to swear to sup ort what we intend not to support. It is quite possible to be practical, and yet always right.

Nor can we agree with our cotemporary as o the alternative he presents, should the Free State men fail at this election :

"Should they fail in this effort, through the rands of their adversaries or otherwise, their only remaining choice would seem to lie beween civil war and sul mitting to see Kansas enter the Union as a sle re State.'

We cannot see how e vil war is to prevent such a result, unless it should go an far as to break up the next Congress; nor should the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, lamentable as such an act would be, be for a moment considered a final settlement of the question. True, the Constitution may contair clauses prohibiting emancipation without the consent of the owner, and throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of amendments. but the power of num ers, steadily exerted, must in the end prevail Kansas, even if admitted as a slave State, cannot remain so, if the Free State party be s large as it is represenied, and if it be true to itself. With the accessions it may receiv, from the free States. it would in time inevita, ly obtain the control of the popular vote and the legislative power, and find a legitimate way to carry out what would then be the popular will.

After all, turn the question as we may, we must come back to the ballet-box. That is the thesen instrument of freemen. The party that can poll the great st number of votes must, in the long run, carry the day.

PENNSYLVANIA .- In 1 ss than a fortnight, the general State election of Pennsylvania takes place. A Governor, Caral Commissioner, two Judges of the Supreme Court, and menibers of the Legislature, are to be elected, and important constitutional amendments are to be voted upon. It is in a variety of respects the extinction of two generations of Anti-Slaa very important election, and an occasion very agitators before it saw the final extinction which should call forth the energies of every Anti-Slavery man in Ponnsylvania. Let not the election be lost through the remissness of any Republican. Let not thousands stay away from the polls, and thus live victory to the Adceived the first number of a neat journal with ministrationists by defauls. Every Republican this title, published in Boston. It is a cam- State victory now helps the cause in Kansas,

## JUDGE ELMORE UPON KANSAS.

The Kansas Note Book, published at Tecum seh, contains an important communication, signed "Scipio," upon the state of Kansas, We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Gazette. that the communication was written by Judge Elmore, of Kansas; and it is the more interesting and important, coming from a Southern official in the Territory. The Gazette says:

"As the views of leading Southern men in Kansas have been anxiously looked for we could obtain them. Last week, we were enabled to state the position of General Whitfield. To-day we present the views of Judge Elmore. formerly of this city, whose article over the signature of "Scipio," from the Tecumseh Note Book, his numerous friends in this State will read with much interest. It will be borne in mind that he is a member of the Constitutional

We quote a few paragraphs, which are the tion. After stating, with emphasis, that he is not a champion or apologist of Gov. Walker, the Judge proceeds to reply to the enemies of Gov. Walker in the South :

"They charge him, first, with having adthers come to that conclusion, from the language in which the sentence is couched. I unerstand Governor Walker to mean that, after the Constitution has been formed, it shall be submitted to the then bona fide citizens of Kansas, not the people in Kansas."

The Judge then gives his opinion upon an

important point : "And now the question arises, who are citizens of Kansas? I say, unhesitatingly, that those are citizens who have been in the Territory that length of time recognised by law to entitle them to vote for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, the payment of taxes, working on the public roads, &c. I un derstand that it takes all these to acquire citi-

"Payment of taxes" is to be made an esser tial qualification of a voter in Kansas. We think there can be no doubt of this; and the Free State men in that Territory may as well qualify themselves (under protest) at once. We quote further from the letter:

"This I conceive to be Gov. Walker's posi-If we are correct, then I say that Gov. Walker is right. To this proposition I cannot see how my Southern friends can object. To say that the Constitution should not be submitted, or that, if submitted, it should be for a vote of the registered voters only, is simply an absurdity: under that rule, and a strict construction of the law, not one-half of the actual citizens of the Territory, for the last twelve nonths, would be allowed a vote; then, should he negligence of officers disfranchise the citizens of the Territory? I think not. But to the question, for whom and for whose benefit is a Constitution formed? The people's? Then, if the citizens are to be affected by it, they are the proper persons to determine their a formal refutation. system of Government. But they say that those only should vote who had a voice in electing the delegates to form that Constitution, for the delegates then elected represented the

those only are to vote whose names appear on the registry of last March. You certainly cannot say that a majority of the citizens of Kansas at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, voted for the same. Consequently, you cannot have a Constitution representing the will of the majority at the time of its adoption. You may have the Constitution representing rine, if the Legislature had ordered an election for a Constitutional Convention two years ago, and one had been agreed upon, but Congress, for some reason, had declined accepting t up to the present time, although nineteentwentieths of the actual citizens were now op posed to it, it would be impossible for them to change it; and thus you see, at once, the Constitution so formed would not be a Constitution representing the voice of the people at all; for if the people that were here last have the right to form our Constitution the same right, if the Legislature had only ordered it. Then we say that every man, who by law is entitled to vote for Delegates to Congress, or Legislators, and subject to taxation at the time of its submission, should be entitled to vote for or against the Constitution; these

things being the pre-requisites of citizenship. Our readers will observe that Judge Elmore is indirectly in favor of the submission of the proposed Constitution to the legal voters of Kansas-according to his construction of the laws. He admits that it would be grossly unfair to refer the Constitution to registered voters only, for the officers of the Territory have neglected their duty-"then should the negligence of officers disfranchise the citizens of the Terby Judge Elmore. We are glad to see his letter in our Southern exchanges, and hope that the Pro-Slavery citizens of Kansas and the Border Ruffians of Missouri will ponder it well. The "prerequisites of citizenship," stated so writes: dogmatically in the letter, may be questionable, but we shall be thankful if Judge Elmore can have back his troops, and this identical regibring the enemies of Freedom in Kansas to subscribe to his opinions on other points at

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.-The Southern press universally ridicules the idea of a compensated emancipation. The subjoined paragraphs, which we cut from the New Orleans Delta, are a fair sample of the Southern press upon this subject :

"Why, Messrs. Philanthropists, the productive value of the slaves you propose to pur-chase, for one year alone, and in the article of will need the troops for his body guard. Like cotton alone, is not less than \$150,000,000 per year, about one sixth of the aggregate amount of your extremely liberal offer. You tender the price of only six out of thirty crops of cotton for which one generation of slaves is good between a murderous, whisky-drinking oligarfor. But, worse than that, you would pay the chy and popular sovereignty. I believe greater part of the compensation out of the pockets of the slaveholders themselves; for while they have an equal interest in the public lands, they contribute over two-thirds of the surplus revenue. Candidly, gentlemen, your Down-East proclivities to drive a bargain must have got the better of your sense of justice as well as propriety. "The truth is, there never was a more ab-

surd and impractical idea than that of purchasing universal negro freedom with Government funds, even leaving out of question the patent unconstitutionality of the thing. Toward such an object the proceeds of the public lands would be a mere driblet, not worth mentioning. The aggregate value of Southern slaves at present prices can be scarcely less than \$2,000,000,000, and, at the lowest valuation, not less than \$1,500,000,000. mitting (which is not admissible) that the surplus revenue should continue at what it was in the last fiscal year, namely, about \$20,000,000, and it would require fully seventy-five years to carry the wonderful project of compensation into execution-a period that would witness of Slavery in the United States. But, in the mean time, the sources of revenue would be drying up as emancipation proceeded. The withdrawal of labor from the cultivation of Southern staples, from which are derived about three-fourths of the revenue, would soon reduce the surplus to nothing; and if the process continued, it would in due time exhaust the revenue derived from duties on imports

aware, but they are of nearly or quite all the other States in the South.

CREDIT GIVEN TO THE "ABOLITIONISTS."

It is not often that we find a Southern journal willing to award any degree of credit to ter, waits upon him day and night. Anti-Slavery men or "Abolitionists," as Pro-Slavery writers invariably style all men not friendly to the institution of Negro Slavery. But it seems that this unfortunate class of citizens have really accomplished some good-that have given them to the public whenever we they deserve a little credit-and the Richmond books to the amount of \$250,000 were sold by South awards it in the following language:

never have ventured to explore the foundations of our system of society, and might still cower under the self-accusing conviction that it is incompatible with reason and justice. But the Abolitionists forced us to the alternative of dull for the entire summer. Indeed, light liter most important in Judge Elmore's communica- abandoning Slavery or defending it upon prin- ature has been a positive drug in the market. ciple; and the result is an unquestioning and universal assent to the proposition that the institutions of the South are in perfect harmony | There is now a perceptible movement in favor with the acknowledged rights and the obvious interests of humanity. This is a great step in advance. Our conscience is clear; our judgvised the Convention, which is about to assemble to form a State Constitution, to submit it to upon an impregnable basis, and we neither of our amiable lady friends, who may ask our the people; and they seem to be laboring un- shrink from its support, nor attempt to excuse citical favor, to leave out that 'rich old bachelor der the impression that by the term people, he intends to say that it should be submitted to a direct vote of all the people who may happen to direct vote of all the people who may happen to logic. We stand now upon an elevation from logic. We stand now upon an elevation from logic. We stand now upon re
logic. We stand now upon an elevation from logic. We stand now upon re
liver us of that 'sombre out is always breaking the heart of Rosa, or Fleda, is always breaking the heart of Rosa, or Fleda, logic. We stand now upon an elevation from dinate to a high purpose, and show how the which we may exultingly look back upon re-canted error and exploded prejudice." If these statements are correct, what a debt

gratitude the South owes "the Abolitionists!" Previous to their officious and intermeddling agitation, even in the South there was a general feeling of guilt in regard to Slavery. It was secretly believed, after all, that to take a man by force, and compel him to labor without wages, was a wicked, unchristian act. But, now, after examining the question thoroughly in self-defence, the South is happy to find that Slavery is right. It does not interfere with "acknowledged rights," and it is favorable to the "interests of humanity," and, what is better still, a "universal assent" is given to these propositions in the Slave States. The old cry, that Anti-Slavery agitation has worked ill to the slaves and to the South, is then no longer reasonable, for it has placed the nstitution upon "an impregnable basis."

It seems, however, that the South is not yet ompletely satisfied with the workings of Slavery. Says the Richmond journal, quoted

"In some measure the mind of the South is till fettered by the fallacies of an unenlightened age; and until it entirely escapes from the ondage, there should be no pause in the work

f discussion and agitation.
In the South, at least, nobody will now ven ture to contend that Slavery wants the support of right and reason; but very frequently we hear intelligent people deny that it can subsist in a certain climate, or hold its own against the rivalry of hireling labor. Although these fallacies do not strike at the root of the institution. they are yet of sufficient importance to justify

"The idea that the slave labor of the South cannot compete with the hireling labor of the North, is the inference of a narrow and superficial observation. People see hireling lab will of the majorities, and that a majority shall | in exclusive possession of the Northern States, determine this matter. That mejorities shall and without more inquiry they conclude that rule, we all acknowledge; but suppose that the slave labor has been driven from the field by a Convention which meets in September deter- legitimate rivalry. Is such the case? Is it mine not to submit the Constitution formed until | true, that the two interests contend in fair comtages in the North?

"Since, then, slave labor is not allowed a fair ompetition with hireling labor-since the one interest is embarrassed by every sort of burden and impediment, and the other is free from all hindrance, and assisted by every advantagesince the Northern States will not permit Slahow can anybody venture to affirm that slave labor is incapable of sustaining itself in the contest with hireling labor? Are we not rather driven to the conclusion that the productive energies of hireling labor are inferior to the productive energies of slave labor, when we discover that, despite so great a disparity of advantages, the social system of the South not only holds its own, but is stronger, more secure, and more aggressive, than at any former period

of its history? We do not propose here to reply to these statements-for they are mere statements, unsupported by facts. If the Southern planters are still "fettered by the fallacies of an unenlightened age," it strikes us that this is not the way to undeceive them. Give them facts. Prove to them that the South is richer with slave labor than the North with free labor. Go to the census reports, and compute the wealth and prosperity of the two sections of the country. This is an impossible task, and assertion must answer in the place of evidence.

Kansas .- The U. S. troops have left Lawrence for Utah. The remaining forces will started for Salt Lake will probably have a terrible time of it, they are so late in the season for an overland expedition. It is reported that Governor Walker dislikes the removal of the regiment which was at Lawrence. The Kan- lished at Charleston, South Carolina. Unfortusas correspondent of the Boston Traveller "Walker threatens to resign, unless he can

ment. Rumor says he has gone down the river, on his way to Washington. Of that you will know before this can reach you. We think better of Walker than we did a few weeks since. I verily believe he is bent on better things than we have given him credit for-far juster things than the fire-eaters who control this United States Administration are willing should be done. They are attempting to crush him. They want no Governor, with U. S. troops and a reputation to sustain, between them and their prey. They want another Woodson, with a proclamation for Territorial militia, and that they hope Geary, he is learning that there is no middle ground between ruffianism and absolute jus tice; between the reign of the blue lodges Missouri and that of the free people of Kansas; will soon be forced to show himself on the right side in toto, relying on the people of the Territory to suatain him, or resign, if he has not done so already."

CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR .- The Richmond Enquirer publishes a foreign letter, giving some interesting facts respecting Mr. Crawford. It seems that the sculptor is rapidly sinking to the grave. We quote a paragraph or two:

"Mr. Crawford's health for several weeks east has been such as to require Mrs. Craword's constant attention, and she has not been able to write you herself, and it is at her desire I now beg to inform you of the progress of the two statues of 'Mason' and 'Marshall,' which were commenced last autumn, on Mr. Crawford's return, from his models. The former only required a few days' labor to finish when I left Rome, early in July, and, I think, must be finished in plaster by this time.

"The figure of 'Marshall' stands waiting for the head. The vessel which took the bust from New York has met with disasters, and been to Bermuda in distress, but, I hope, has reached Marseilles by this time.

"As all hopes of Mr. Crawford's ever re-suming his labors have passed away, arrangements have been made to have all his contracts fulfilled, where designs and models have been made; and every care will be taken that no work leaves his studio that would jeopard his fair fame. "A statement from Professor Gibson has ap-

of the tumor on the brain, which pressure was removed soon after he went to London, in March last, and since which he has been in perfect enjoyment of all his mental faculties. And this has been a source of satisfaction to his devoted, sorrowing wife, who, with his sis-

#### BOOK TRADE SALES.

The recent Book Trade Sales in New York showed that the book business is in a depressed condition throughout the country. However, Messrs. Leavitt & Co., the salesmen; Appleton & Co. sold over \$22,000 worth of their publica-"Slowly, perhaps, but surely enough, is the Southern mind working itself clear of every traditional prejudice against Slavery. May be, \$21,000; Derby & Jackson, of New York, \$21,000; Derby & Jackson, of New York, f the Abolitionists had let us alone, we might \$15,000. They sold 1,000 copies of "Moss Side" at a high figure. A New York letterwriter remarks:

"Publishing business has been remarkbly ness and truthful simplicity. But they must be velop their characters out of the circumstances which surround them. Let the subjective facts of existence take the place of the outward and grosser realities of life.
"The fall publishing business promises to be

better than for some time past. A number of new books are promised.

#### INCONSISTENCY

The President, in his letter to the New Haen gentlemen, said :

"Slavery existed at that period, and rists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could have ever been seriouly doubted is | acres. a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their mmon blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common Constitution." In his letter accepting the nomination of the

Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Buchanan said: "This legislation is founded upon princioles as ancient as free government itself, and accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Sla

ery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of elf-government, declaring it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic nstitutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

'This principle will surely not be controvert ed by any individual of any party professing votion to popular government. Besides, ho vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice, in regard to the Territories This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all hat, after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing Slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign

Here is an inconsistency which we recommend to the attention of Administration jour-

A GENEROUS ACT .- The Marquis of Dalsion of \$25,000 a year from the East India Company, has given the whole pension to the ommittee for relieving the sufferers by the

REPUBLICAN TICKET,-We publish below the epublican ticket of the State of New York: Judge of Appeals-Timothy Jenkins. Secretary of State-Almon N. Clapp,

Comptroller-Robert Denniston, of Orange Treasurer-John T. Hogeboom, of Colum Canal Commissioner-Ariel F. Thurston.

Attorney General-Wm. Curtis Noyes, o New York. State Engineer-George Geddes, of Onon daga.

A rascal in New York recently knocked a man down, and stole from him five dollars He was sentenced to the State's Prison forty years, by Judge Russell. If he had killed his victim, he would probably have escaped all THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This new Boston

nagazine is to be issued in November. The eading writers of the North, and several of note in Europe, are engaged to write for it. In the great exertions to sustain Russell's Magazine. an exclusive and ultra Southern monthly, pubnately for its proprietors, Southern gentlemen do not pay for magazine literature, or any other, as readily as the Anti-Slavery population of the free States.

# An exchange remarks:

"The Republican victory in Maine proves to our opponents how senseless is their cry that this new party is destined to be broken up by disaster. The American party has been beaten in every State in which it has made a contest, but the Republican organization has shown vitality and strength under the most discoura ging circumstances. It is destined to go on in ts glorious career, until its principles shall become the policy of the Government.

This is to a great extent true, but the

tory in Maine" is not so comforting to us as to our exchange. The Republicans of Maine could have polled thousands more votes than they did poll if they had so pleased, and a similar supineness in other States will prove disas-THE NEXT CONGRESS .- The N. Y. Courier

and Enquirer suggests that the Republicans in the next Congress should bring forward reform measures, to be carried to a successful issue when they, the Republicans, come to power: "Among these measures of real importance, which ought to be introduced by them, are bills for the reorganization of the Supreme Court, embracing a juster arrangement of districts, according to population and political weight, and defining the limits within which the President may use the army without au-thority of Congress. Affirmative and positive measures like these will be recognised by the country as worthy objects of contest, and, though Democracy will of course raise a frantic shriek of agitation, they must prevail, and in the end become laws of the land."

There can be no doubt that the Kansas and Itah questions will come very prominently before Congress for discussion at the next session; and upon the latter, we presume, the Republicans will be a unit in demanding a decisive Government policy.

Cornelius S. Bogardus, Esq., for a long peried Deputy Collector, and subsequently Naval Officer, at New York, died on Monday, of consumption, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral of the late Mr. Briggs, who for the past seventeen years has been a composipeared, saying the brain of Mr. Crawford was tor on the Boston Fost, took place in that city,

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The proclamation of Governor Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. While admitting the injustice exhibited in the apportionment, the Governor exculpates himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained, after his arrival in the Territory, to make the apportionments ; that he did not know there existed any law requiring him to make the apportionment, and therefore the duty devolved upon others.

He expresses the opinion that ote except those who are qualified under the Perritorial law; also, that under this law a Cerritorial tax will not be required as a quali. after carefully canvassing all the circumstan cation. Troops will be stationed at the various voting places where any violence is apprehended, and the best exertions will be used to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

The Attorney General has decided that there can be no vested right in a pension claim. The

"He is said to hold that there is no law of Congress which will enable the children or grandchildren of a revolutionary soldier to sustain a claim against the Government, based on the mere fact that their ancestors performed services for which a pension might have been

It is said that this decision interferes with the practice of previous Administrations and a decision of the Supreme Court.

Agent Twiss, in charge of the Indians of the Jpper Platte, reports to the Interior Departnent, under date of the 13th July, that a band of Mormons, under pretence of a contract with the Mormon church for the transmission of the Salt Lake mails, giving them a right to take up lands there, took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the 25th May last, in which Agent Twiss | ter of policy to enforce this rule, but a necessary had located a band of Sioux, to whom, by treaty ty; and those who shut up their coffewith the United States, the said valley belongs. The Mormons there already number some 300, and have buildings to accommodate 500 persons. They have ploughed and planted 200 | tion or selfishness, those who will suffer

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT .- A Washington prespondent of the St. Louis Republican has the following important news, if true:

"Lord Napier informs me that so soon, as he gets his table clear of the Central American question, he shall bring to the attention of persons out of employment, and nearly out our Government the subject of the International Copyright-a subject in which he seems deeply interested. He is now procuring statistical information and consulting all our publishers, and he feels confident that a tariff so moderate and just may be agreed upon between the two Governments, that it must meet the approbation of the entire book trade of the whole ountry. I learn that the leading feature of a prospect for winter lowered upon the lat his proposition will be to secure to authors a ing classes in our city. As yet, the hum small tariff, say five sents on the volume, for classes have scarcely felt the pressure all copies sold of the republication of a foreign their turn must come. Places have looked bork, the amount to be accounted for by the servant girls for some time past; soon servi ublisher. The result of this would be an additional tax to that amount upon the reader; but a sum so trifling, to go to the author of the work which we deem worth reading, no reasonable man would object to. The only thing we would desire to be assured of is, that this sum, trifling as it might seem to be, would certainly reach the party for whose benefit it is paid.'

Possibly, some such plan as this might e adopted without awaking the opposition of the enemies of an International Copyright. by giving to the author of a work absolute ownership of his writings in both countries. | my lectures in the New England States At this rate, many English authors would re- with any of your Theodore I publishers. We once heard Mary Howitt de- stump speakers. I will therefore reque clare that an American copyright of a single | you the publication of this epistle, as a mean enny would have given her a greater income from her works than all she received from her bate with me, I prefer some one of your

The Richmond Examiner thinks that the Virginia Legislature will refuse to appropriate to meet the issues I intend to submit, I w funds for the completion of railroads in the state them distinctly. State now under construction. Already the State has advanced near twenty millions. Are we to believe, if the State will not complete the Tennessee papers that he would lecture on Six work already begun, that she will favor any very in the South! Would not Parson Brown new projects like that of Mr. Dudley Mann? The Star of this city says:

"We, however, cannot realize that the Exminer can be correct in its impression, be ause it involves a polic#far more suicidal than any that can possibly be adopted by so en lightened a body as the Virginia Legislature. To stop the construction of the progressing roads of the State, will be to prostrate the en ergies and repress the enterprise of all interests and classes within her boundaries, depreciating the aggregate value of Virginia property one hundred times as much as the cost of the completion of the works in question can possibly be to her treasury. It is just in such times of commercial revul

sions and decreasing prices of produce and property, that it behooves her State authorities strain every nerve to ward off as much of the tendency of the times, from Virginia, as

The National Intelligencer pertinently asks, How comes it to pass, that whilst flour is quoted in Baltimore, Georgetown, and Alexaniria, at from \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel, the houseeeper is still paying from \$10.50 to \$11.50, or \$12? Allowing the dollar for the difference between the superfine and family, and also the reasonable difference between wholesale and retail prices, there are still from two to three dollars to be accounted for?" We mention We mention the above, for the purpose of suggesting that some enterprising and reliable merchant of Baltimore might realize a stug sum by bring-ing hither a lot of flour, and selling it at a eduction of from one to two dollars below the rates now prevalent in Washington.'

POLITICS AND RELIGION .- The Journal of Commerce is responsible for the following par-"Vermont, in proportion to its population

f we mistake not, the most thoroughly Black Republican of any State in the Union. 'Only about one fifth of the people on the average attend upon evangelical worship 'on the Sabbath. Abolitionism is rampant."

This rule ought to work both ways, and we suppose the Journal will abide by its results whenever tried. The vote of the Five Points of New York at the last Presidential election stood as follows: Buchanan -

Fremont -Fillmore -

Sham Democracy is rampant at the Five Points, and the people there don't go to meeting at all! Will it not do to offset Vermont with the Five Points?

MOLLY MAGUIRES .- A new secret political society under this name has arisen in Pennsylvania. Its members are chiefly Irishmen, and they are bound together by oaths. A Philadelphia paper says: " It is not known how the members are dis-

tinguished, but it is understood that the two green lanterns which hung over the platform of the rally in Independence Square, Philadel phia, a few evenings since, were the signals of the order. The officers were all Irishmen, and the prominent members are among the most conspicuous wire workers in the party. The late nominating conventions of the party have been stormy, the American portion of the party rebelling agrinst the dictation of their brethren the 'Mollys.' Many of these foreigners are Federal office-holders, which is not very much relished by the rest of the party. There are symptoms of disruption, the Democrats, who are natives, beginning to think that the joke has already been carried a little too far."

posed had saved more of the unfortunate pa engers of the Central America, has arrived Boston. She cruised in the region of the spe where the steamer went down, but saved quite a panic in the money market of Philade

MONEY PANIC IN PHILADELPHIA. - There wa phia last week. The Bank of Pennsylva first suspended specie payments, and Girard followed. A dispatch of September announces that-

The mysterious schooner, which it was sun

"A general conference of the Presidents all the city banks was held this afternoon, of the pressure, and their resources, they solved on a temporary suspension of payments on checks, and also on all hills eeding ten dollars, to go into effect to-morro There was a heavy run on all the banks t day, but the Girard and others shielded th selves in the above manner.

"The brokers and others are highly excited and are circulating monstrous reports, which will account for various exaggerated rumon set affoat. So far, none of our banks have failed, and it is believed this partial suspensi will be only temporary.

"According to the law of 1850, this action

of our banks will entail the forfeiture of the charters of those incorporated or extend

This resolution, as a matter of course, added fuel to the fire of popular excitement. For ney's Press says, with force and truth : "The first thing to insure success;

munities, as in families, is CONFIDENCE next, which is a natural following, is c RATION. In this world we are all, more or dependent upon each other. We must ogether; we must trust our neighbors and friends, the men we know and have tried we must work side by side for our com good. The wisest is not too wise to give sel in such a crisis, and the wealthiest p wealthy to listen to it. Indeed, it is not a m times like these, and refuse to help their fe beings, just as if they themselves were in tal and impregnable, should recollect that i crash of all interests, resulting foom infat greatest will be those who have the large ortunes to lose.'

The New York Tribune has a very melan choly view of the times ahead :

"By the first or middle of next Decemb we shall have at least one hundred thousan means, in this city. Already, our ship-yard are nearly idle, our foundries are but half wor ing, and our great clothing stores are doin very little. Women have recently come hithfrom places three hundred miles away, in or work from those stores, only to be off with none, and compelled to beg their wa home again. Hardly, since 1837, has so gloclasses have scarcely felt the pressure girls will look earnestly for places, and be very glad to find them. Soup-houses for hungry is borers who can find no labor, will be wantebefore January."

Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, in a etter to the Anti-Slavery Standard of New York, says:

"It is my purpose, Mr. Editor, to visit most ture upon the subject of Slavery; and, with the opening of spring, I will go North, and repo that event, I would be pleased to divide giving notice to all Abolitiondom of my The President has just made a visit to Lanuncircumcised Philistines in Kansas in makin that a free State. And that 'your man buckram,' whoever he may be, may be prepare

> What if Theodore Parker or Henry War Beecher were to make an announcement

low and his friends prepare to lynch him" THE BANKS.—The suspension of the banks f Philadelphia caused quite an excitement if Baltimore. The Sun of the 28th says:

"The fact that the banks of Philadelphia would suspend specie payments on Saturday was announced in the Sun on Saturday more ng. The effect of this news was anticipated wonderful promptitude by the banks of Baltimore, the principal officers of these institutions having assembled at an early hour or that day, for the purpose of deciding on a un form course of action. The process of delib-eration was brief and decisive; but we have only the following report of proceedings for ished for publication:

" Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1857 .- At a meeting f the Presidents of all the banks of the city of Saltimore, this day-"On motion of Mr. John Hopkins, the follow ng resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the banks of Philadelphia having suspended specie payments, it is neces sary for the protection of the interests of the city of Baltimore, and of this State, that our banks suspend also. This decision is made under an absolute conviction of the entire soundness of our banks,

to which end the business of the banks will be carefully conducted.' As a matter of course, the banks of Wash ngton followed suit, and stopped specie payments temporarily. No one, we believe, doubts their soundness, however.

and of their ability to resume at an early day,

GEN. WALKER IN INDIA .- We clip the suboined from the New York Times:

"A Dublin correspondent of that mild and greeable journal, the Irish News, of New York, writing under date of September 4, after expending himself in the usual lamentations over the prosperity of Ireland, and the usual exultations over the 'approaching downfall of perfidious Albion, utters a wish which we echo the more cordially, that we do not often enjoy the pleasure of a perfect sympathy with ur Hibernian contemporary. 'There is Gen-Walker,' he says; 'of him perhaps I have no right to speak, but I wish from my heart he were in Delhi.' Amen! we reply; and very sorry we are that we can give our Dublin friend no good reason for hoping that the consummation he so devoutly longs for may be speedily

brought to pass.' The News sympathizes with the Sepoys of India, and probably thinks, if Gen. Walker were with them, they would conquer the Engish troops, and expel them from Hindostan-We agree with the Times, and wish that Col. Titus and other leading Border Ruffians would also go to Delhi. They would find fighting English troops a different thing from waging war with Costa Ricans and Mexicans, or butch ering Kansas citzens.

The surviving officers of the Central America have published in the New York papers the usual form of "protest," in proof of the loss of the steamer and the property on board, for the benefit of all those having insurance on the specie on board. This will lead to the prompt payment by the Insurance Companies of all amounts of loss which have been proved.

The Richmond Examiner observes that the bacco trade of Virginia has centered in New York, owing to the present banking system, and brings facts and figures to show that this interest is already feeling with a vengeance the pressure now raying in the great commercial These may not be the opinions of the inhab-tants of such slave States as Missouri and Del
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The South Carolina papers report an officer of the Southwestern Railroad Bank to be a defaulter for sixty thousand dollars.

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